

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

Magnificent Values in Men's & Boys' Boots

Men's—All Leathers
\$3.95 and \$4.85

Distinctive Bench-Made Footwear

Combining style and comfort, from the best makers in America and England—shoemaking that usually costs \$10.00 and \$12.00.

The "Myrod" Shoe

A revelation in footwear—gray, brown and black tops.

Lace & Button Boots

Made on the low heel English "Wauken-fast" last. All leathers.

Boys' Shoes—In Special Section

Shoes that withstand the hardest wear

Sizes 1 to 6.....\$2.75 and \$3.50

Sizes 10 1/2 to 13 1/4.....\$2.50

Street Floor

A Special Sale of Men's Furnishings For Easter Wear

Negligee Shirts

With French cuffs, mercerized and crepe cloths. Special value

\$1.35

Fine Tucked Bosom White Dress Shirts

French cuffs. Usually \$2.00

\$1.15

Clearance of Odd Lines of Negligee Shirts

Various style materials, pleated or plain bosoms, starched or French cuffs. Formerly to \$1.50

85c

Men's Neckwear

Plain colors and fancy four-in-hands, large variety of new Spring designs. Exceptional values

55c

Men's Belts

Black or tan, various styles. Exceptional value

50c

Men's Half Hose

Silk half hose, black and colors, with double lisle soles. Usually \$1.00

69c

Silk half hose, two-toned ribbed, various color combinations, also plain black silk.

Usually \$2.00 and \$2.50

\$1.10

Men's White Cotton Ribbed Union Suits

Closed crotch. Usually \$1.50

95c

Men's and Women's Silk Umbrellas

Usually \$3.00

\$1.95

Street Floor

Smart Easter Clothes for Men

Men's Spring Suits Specially Priced at \$21.50

Latest models in the newest materials, including a number of imported cloths, hand-tailored throughout and full silk lined. Splendid Suits that ordinarily sell at from \$25.00 to \$30.00.

Spring & Medium Weight Suits Will be Closed Out at \$15.00

Broken lots and broken sizes of advance Spring styles that sold in regular stock at from \$22.50 to \$30.00. Sizes in the collection are 33, 34, 35 and 36.

Imported Students' Suits Closing Out at \$13.50

First long pants suits, of imported English and Scotch tweeds and chevots in Norfolk and sack models, good patterns and shades for spring. Former prices \$16.50 to \$30.00.

Men's Imported Spring Overcoats Special at \$20.00

Cheviots, tweeds and covert cloths, regular or raglan sleeves, with silk yoke and sleeve linings. Usually \$25.00 to \$30.00.

Men's Light-weight Knit Overcoats Special at \$17.50

A popular coat for the coming season in loose box models, self collars, hand-tailored, in Oxford gray and dark green mixtures. Usual price \$25.00.

Fourth Floor

CANAL WORKERS OBJECT

White House Hears Plea Against Rent Paying Order.

Washington, March 19.—C. C. Simmons and J. J. Bridges, representing Panama Canal employees, protested at the White House to-day against a recent executive order requiring the em-

ployees to pay for their rent, light and coal, previously furnished free. Secretary Tumulty acted for the President. The committee said that the order would increase the pay of employees in violation of an agreement that the wage scales would not be changed until the canal was completed. Protests were also made against a permit to make the canal a permanent waterway, which the committee said General Goethals was now putting into effect.

U. S. WILL INSIST ALLIES BLOCKADE DOESN'T EXIST

President and Cabinet in Long Discussion of New Order in Council.

MODIFYING OF POLICY REGARDED UNLIKELY

British Have Not Yielded to Single Contention of This Country During War.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, March 19.—The President and his Cabinet to-day discussed at great length the practical operation of the British Order in Council on American overseas commerce, along with its probable effects on the revenues of the United States by reason of the elimination of all trade with Germany. The Cabinet also discussed broadly the form of the representations in which the United States will urge on the Allies modification of their intention to enforce what is accepted in all quarters as tantamount to a blockade of their principal enemy, in so far as it affects legitimate commerce between neutrals.

The American government is determined that acceptance without protest of some of the enunciations of Great Britain and France would, when the war is ended and settlement of the obligations and damages incurred by the belligerents on the neutrals is in order, be advanced by the defendants in the international tribunal as proof that the acts of the nations as belligerents had been permitted to go unquestioned by the United States. The United States will insist that the absence of a specific declaration of intent to blockade can be interpreted in but one way, and that is that no blockade has been created.

Holds Delimitation Necessary.

A feature of the Order in Council to which attention has been called by high officials of the State Department already is that the word "blockade" does not appear in that document. This is not the only reason for the position which the United States is expected to take that the ancient doctrine that a blockade to be recognized must be effectively maintained, enters into the objections of this government to accepting the Order in Council unquestioningly. The delimitation of some sort of a blockade zone is another point which the administration officials regard as mandatory if neutrals are to be fully protected in all their rights.

The United States will argue that there can be no legal blockade of the coasts of neutral countries contiguous to the belligerents under any circumstances, and that commerce between the United States and the neutrals, especially in non-contraband articles, should be relieved of any threat of interruption, regardless of possible ultimate enemy destination.

A more tenuous argument will present the contention that non-contraband cargoes, even when enemy-bound, cannot be legally detained. This includes American shipments of cotton for Germany.

Creation of Precedents.

The impression is gaining ground in Washington that the principal function of the diplomatic department of the administration just now is to prevent the creation of an array of precedents of non-acceptance of the contents of the belligerents for use in future international conventions to the end of effecting any radical change in the advanced intentions and policies of the belligerent nations which now hold the upper hand on the high seas. It is regarded as highly unlikely that Great Britain or France will yield to the arguments of the United States and modify their policies.

Since the first published interchange of notes on the subject of the rights of neutrals in overseas commerce, beginning with the American note of December 28, 1914, Great Britain has not yielded to a single contention advanced by the United States.

In the Cabinet's practical discussion of the effect of the Order in Council it was developed that the actual losses to the United States through the total prohibition of trade with Germany would approximate \$15,000,000 a month in totals of imports and exports. The importations of German-made goods to the United States amount to about \$10,000,000. American exports to Germany amount to something like \$5,000,000, and this sum includes cotton exports. The revenue lost to the United States is practically 30 per cent of the import values.

The Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, and the minister from the Netherlands, Chancellor van der Smissen, the British Order in Council with Counsellor Lansing at the State Department to-day, both seeking light as to the probable attitude of the Washington government.

The Netherlands Minister is keeping his government informed as to the views of the United States, as Holland's reply to the British order, which will be drawn up at the Hague, will be based to some extent on the position taken by Washington officials, although joint action with the United States is not contemplated. He also acquainted the State Department with the views of his government as so far expressed.

GIRL WHO SUED OSBORNE ARRESTED

Continued from page 1

declared, however, that it meant a complete vindication of himself.

Vindicated, Says James W.

"As I have repeatedly said I would be, I am wholly vindicated. Under the circumstances, I cannot give out the name of the man who called on me, but I want to say to you that he is one of the whitest men ever born."

From other sources it was learned that the Boston machinist told Mr. Lamb that he came over from Boston the night before last for the specific purpose of making the statement about the Tanner girl. He insisted, it is said, on telling his story to Mrs. Osborne also.

He said he scraped an acquaintance with the Tanner girl on the street, in this city, last fall, and that they registered as man and wife. He told of having accompanied her on several occasions, once to a hotel in Plainfield, N. J.

All the time she was writing the "Dear Oliver" letters to J. W. Osborne, at the New York Athletic Club, the Boston man said he was receiving messages from the girl asking him to come and see her. These letters were turned over to the federal authorities yesterday.

He produced a letter, it was said, written on the letterhead of Farrington & Evans, makers of women's hats, at 154 West Fourteenth Street, where Rae

CHILD SLAIN ON STAIRS OF CROWDED TENEMENT



LEONORA COHEN, FIVE, MURDERED IN HALLWAY OF HER HOME.

Continued from page 1

It was all done in fifteen minutes, and not a sound penetrated the walls of the old building to warn those who were only a few feet away that murder was being done.

Mrs. Spengler told the detectives that about supper time she had seen two strangers in the hall. They were a young man and a young woman, both well dressed. When she passed them they explained that they were looking for some one. Mrs. Spengler did not catch the name.

Only one stranger had made an impression on any one in the house in the last few months. Several weeks ago a gray haired man hung about the entrance for several days. He appeared to have no errand there, and Mrs. Cohen said she did not know him. His reply is said to have been: "I like children. There are many children here and some of the little girls are very pretty. I am old and like to see them play."

He appeared to be harmless, but nevertheless the people didn't like the idea of his habitual presence and warned him to go away and stay away.

Mrs. Cohen is a widow. Her husband was killed two years ago in a street accident. Shortly afterward she lost her baby, a boy. Leonora was the pride of her life.

Captain Arthur Carey, of the homicide bureau, at headquarters, and Assistant District Attorney Deacon Mur-

Tanzer was employed as a foreman, coached in affectionate language and asked him to come to New York and see her.

It is understood that about the same time James W. Osborne received one of the "Dear Oliver" letters, which constituted the principal basis of his complaint to the federal authorities. In Mr. Osborne's complaint he refers to a "Dear Oliver" letter written February 16, 1915, and mailed at the Madison Square sub-station of the Post-office, in which he alleges the girl demanded money.

The turn of the tables apparently was a big surprise to Max and David Slade, of 209 Broadway, counsel for Miss Tanner. They fought hard to keep their client from being locked up last night. They even kept her from sight for an hour in a room in their office suite before they surrendered her to the government agents, though the officers with the warrant sat in another part of the office waiting for her to appear.

Slade was first taken to the Old Slip station, but when it was found that the matron had recently been transferred from there to the Greenwich Street station, the party went to the latter station house, arriving about 9 o'clock.

The prisoner declined to discuss her case at all after her arrest, remarking to all inquiries, "I am not as green as I look, and I don't know anything about it."

In answer to the questions of the lieutenant on the desk at Greenwich Street, she said that she lived at 23 Pinehurst Avenue, Washington Heights, would be twenty-four years old next October, was born in this city, was single, and employed as a foreman in a millinery factory. She said her father was born in Germany, and that her mother was dead and she lived with her three sisters.

Slade & Slade, who maintain a New Haven office, are counsel for Virginia J. Mayo, employer of Lillian Cook, whose body was found in the garage on Ton Street, according to every indication that she had committed suicide. Asked to comment last night on the arrest of his client Miss Tanner, David Slade said:

"I can say no more than I have already said, that if Mr. Osborne can show us that a conspiracy was formed to injure him professionally or otherwise, and can point out the guilty persons, we will be glad to use our endeavors to see that such persons are prosecuted to the full extent of the law, even if it includes our client."

Slade said that he was in good faith after a careful investigation, and he believed a mistake had been made in arresting her.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Boston, March 19.—A man, supposed to be Oliver Osborne, formerly occupied a room in a flat at 100 West Street, according to the proprietor of a taxi garage next door. This man said last night that two years ago a man from Newark used to occupy a room in this flat, sometimes two weeks at a time. At times he was visited by a young woman.

This young woman, according to the garage owner, called New York several times on the long distance telephone in the garage office. The people with whom the supposed Oliver Osborne lived moved from the flat about a year ago. Since that time he has not been seen in the vicinity.

Socialist Berlin Councillor.

phy, of the District Attorney's homicide bureau, got to work soon after the discovery of the body.

They came to the conclusion that two men had had a hand in the killing. They pointed out that the receptacle in which the milk was had been set down with care and that a stick of candy was still in the girl's hand. She must have been held firmly by two hands, must have been necessary for that alone, they thought.

About the throat they discovered deep finger marks and, as well as a slash of the knife, scratches, which probably came from finger nails. Both tiny wrists bore the impress of fingers.

Fingerprints on the milk bottle were developed by sprinkling powder over its surface. Every one in the house repudiated the notion that he had handled the bottle.

Photographs will be taken of the finger marks and wounds. Both Captain Carey and Assistant District Attorney Murphy believe that the girl had been strangled. Evidence of this they found not only in the marks upon her throat, but in the fact that no outcry was heard until she gasped her final breath. An autopsy will be performed.

Miss Johnson, who found the body, conducts the Oriental and Colonial Hand Weaving Company in her rooms. Her customers are known to her and for her place in the evening, Mrs. Spengler, who last saw Leonora alive, conducts the Argus Press Cleaning Bureau. Her business is largely conducted by mail.

asked him to parole her and not have her locked up. Mr. Marshall was not inclined to attempt to keep her in the house at the least, and that if it couldn't be secured she would have to be locked up. "Tell him I'll come down at 5 o'clock in the morning if he wants me to," urged Miss T. ar.

"Not as Green as I Look."
The prisoner wanted to talk to Mr. Marshall, but he declined the suggestion. Then her counsel offered to have her sleep in Mr. Marshall's office all night under surveillance, but that suggestion was overruled. Mr. Slade made the plea that the prisoner was very nervous and to lock her up would impair her health. When all argument failed and United States Marshal McCarthy told her she would have to go to the station house, Miss Tanner broke down, but suppressed her hysterical outbreak in a moment and resigned herself to the care of Baker and Adams.

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Socialist Berlin Councillor.

Berlin (via London), March 19.—The aldermen of Berlin to-day elected Herr Sassenbach, socialist and secretary of a labor union, to be a member of the city council. This is the first time that a socialist ever has been nominated to this office. There were eighty-six affirmative ballots, while sixteen ballots were blank.

JAPAN'S DEMANDS AGAIN REFUSED: CHINESE FOR WAR

Shopkeepers in Shanghai Declare They Prefer Death to Slavery.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS SEE GRAVE DANGER

Ambassador Chinda Confers with Bryan on Treaty Infringement—Boycott Grows.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Tien-Tsin, March 19.—At the most recent conference China agreed to give Japan preference in future railway loans in South Manchuria, and to employ only Japanese in this sphere should foreign advisers be required.

China stoutly declines to concede farming and mining privileges to Japanese throughout South Manchuria, owing to Japan's insisting that the Japanese must enjoy extra-territorial privileges. China argues this to mean an infringement of her administrative integrity and that it would cause constant friction.

It is reported in Peking that the treaty powers have lodged notes in Tokio reminding Japan of her obligations in friendly but significant terms.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Shanghai, March 19.—At a demonstration of several thousand natives, mostly in the shopkeeping class, yesterday afternoon, a resolution was passed demanding war with Japan. The signers said they would rather die on the battlefield than become slaves of the Japanese.

The police at first tried to prevent the meeting, but the attitude of the crowd being threatening, it was permitted. There had been a wide distribution of anti-Japanese handbills and orations at street corners.

It is reported that two battalions of Japanese troops landed at Tien-Tsin yesterday.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, March 19.—Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, spent nearly an hour with Secretary Bryan to-day conferring informally on the Japanese demands on China and America's protest against the infringement of certain treaty rights of the United States in Japan.

The Ambassador explained to the Secretary that he spoke without authority, not having been made acquainted by his government with the exact status of the case of the United States as presented at Peking by the American Minister. The conference was of a most cordial character. Incidentally the subject of Japanese prisoners in Germany and Austria was referred to, but the State Department has not in hand any answer as to the conditions lately complained of by the Ambassador.

Unofficially it is understood that Germany has evinced no disposition to modify her attitude toward Japanese whose residence in Germany or Austria-Hungary is enforced to meet the similar conditions of treatment accorded the German or Austrian subjects in Japan.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, March 19.—The "News" prints an editorial in vigorous condemnation of the Japanese demands on China. It says:

"The attempt is being made to keep the truth from the people of these islands. The Japanese government in forwarding its demands to the allied and American governments, has attempted to throw any light on the matter. This version omitted ten out of twenty-one demands and gave even the eleven far from accurately. The British Foreign Office has steadily refused to throw any light on the matter, and the censor has prevented proper information reaching the English people by cable."

"From a full account in 'The Manchester Guardian' it is plain why the Foreign Office should think that the Japanese demands are likely to react very unpleasantly on English opinion. A scheme of this kind, if carried out, would put all China under Japanese suzerainty. Of course it would also imperil the extensive British commercial and industrial interests in China and knock the bottom out of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, which guarantees the integrity of China and the equality of opportunity to all the powers."

"The Economist," in commenting on Japan's demands on China, says that "if authentic and if China has accepted anything like all the demands presented the silence of the Foreign Office may shroud a very grave danger to the interests of the world."

"The Nation" says: "Taken as a whole, these demands come near to a declaration of Japanese suzerainty over the Chinese Empire. An empire which cannot borrow money or engage in international trade without the consent of a foreign power has lost its independence. China will, in short, stand to Japan as Persia stands to Great Britain."

The situation is extremely delicate, and there may be limits to the action which the Allies can take now, whether to protect China's political independence, which we have guaranteed by treaty, or to safeguard their own economic interests."

BAN ON JAPANESE GOODS Chinese in Portland, Ore., Declare a Boycott.

Portland, Ore., March 19.—Chinese residents of Portland to-day declared a boycott on all Japanese goods, in retaliation for the demands recently made on China by Japan. The action was decided on at a meeting of the Chinese Six Companies.

Any Chinaman violating the boycott will receive a warning on the first offense, and thereafter will be subject to a fine. A picket will be stationed in front of each Japanese business house.

Panama, March 19.—Chinese merchants decided at a meeting here to-day to boycott Japanese made goods.

It was stated that the meeting was held in conformity with a request from patriotic societies in China and that information had been received by the local writers that Chinese merchants the world over had reached an agreement to boycott Japanese goods because of Japan's attitude toward China and the recent demands made upon the latter.

The Panama merchants decided to sell such Japanese goods as they have on hand, but to refuse to purchase any more.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Ending today the sale of

Men's Silk Lined Spring Overcoats \$17.00

¶ Made by the famous Saks tailoring organization, which is the surest Clothing guaranty in Greater New York. Oxford unfinished worsted; lined throughout with fine silk. Cut on lines that represent a "highly desirable compromise" between radicalism and ultra-conservatism.

¶ These are Spring Overcoats wearable with distinct propriety on any occasion, by men of all ages. Fifth Floor.

Remarkable at \$17.00

A sale today of 7200 Pairs

Men's "Plated" Silk Half Hose at 22c

¶ "Silk-plated" is the technical term for Hose which have two threads silk on one of cotton. The silk is uppermost; shows on the foot; makes the sock look like silk; wears excellently, and launders as well.

¶ Seamless, with reinforced sole. Elastic ribbed lisle top. ¶ A fine selection of ten Spring colors, and the staple white, tan, gray and black. Main Floor.

W. & J. SLOANE

ANNOUNCE THAT THEIR

ESTABLISHMENT WILL REMAIN CLOSED

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

OWING TO THE DEATH

OF,

MR. WILLIAM DOUGLAS SLOANE

GERMANS ANXIOUS TO QUIT STAMBOUL

Have No Faith in the Fortifications Erected by Their Own Men.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, March 20.—"It is officially confirmed that a Russian squadron has approached the northern part of the Bosphorus," says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. "The appearance of the squadron caused a great panic in Constantinople."

Athens, March 19.—Every day the position in Constantinople gets worse. The state of panic continues. Wealthy people are leaving the city. The fear of revolution in the provinces is becoming more real, necessitating all the fortifications they have recently constructed, they do not consider the defenses of Stambul really strong.

MRS. MAYO TO DON RED CROSS UNIFORM

Said to Have Left New Haven Home to Join German Army as Nurse.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

New Haven, March 19.—Mrs. Wilhelmina Mayo, who has lived in the Dixwell Avenue mansion of Virginia Mayo, has gone to Europe to join the German army as a Red Cross nurse, according to the statement made to-day by the servant at the Mayo home.

The servant asserted his mistress had been gone two days. Since the bitter quarrel between Mr. and Mrs. Mayo about three years ago, in the Mayo factory, which was said to be occasioned by Lois Waterbury, the couple have occupied separate apartments in their home.

The hearing before Justice Benjamin Land to-morrow of the suit brought by Susie Wahlers against Mayo, claiming support for her child, has been postponed for one week, because of the statement of Mayo's counsel, Benjamin Slade, that he must be in Waterbury to-morrow.

POOR BOX THIEF TRAPPED

Mgr. Flannery Aids in Capture at Brooklyn Church.

When James Dalton, a locksmith, thirty-one years old, of 163 Greenpoint Avenue, was arrested in the vestibule of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress streets, Brooklyn, at midnight last night, \$10 pennies taken from the poor box were found in his possession.

Lieutenant Kuhne, of the Butler Street police station, was passing when he was attracted by cries. Monsignor Michael J. Flannery and Father James Connelly, awakened when the thief dropped the box in unswerving it from the wall, called for aid from a window of the rectory.

Dalton was found crouching in the church. According to Kuhne, he admitted that he had entered the edifice by using skeleton keys.

ONE SUITOR SHOT; GOSSIP OF DUEL